

# WORONI

THE NEWSPAPER OF THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

VOL. 20 No. II Sept. 12 1968 Price 10c.



**BIAFRA**

# WORONI



*The present interest in changes in the system of student government at the A.N.U. has brought up again the question of student apathy and representation farce. Student leaders know best of all that in reality they are not truly representative of students. However, someone must do the jobs and to most S.R.C. members etc, student apathy is shrugged off as a fact of life. Students w to the S.R.C. soon become disillusioned with the purpose and functioning of that body, something in the style of the new younger man entering Parliament (Andy Jones). There is something that can be done about this situation however. To do this it would be necessary to re-allocate priorities in the S.R.C.*

*In the jobs it is doing at present, the S.R.C. is reasonably efficient. However, these jobs are almost entirely in the line of a public service (more accurately, a student service). There is nothing in its activities which could reasonably be expected to stir student interest. Occasionally someone may get an idea, a good idea but, it is lost because of the aura of disinterest which surrounds the body. Also helping to perpetuate these affairs is the amount of drudgery and paper-work which has to be done by S.R.C. members. It is hoped that reorganisation (amalgamation) will change this, leaving more time for representing students more meaningfully. But will this happen? Unless the image of student government at the A.N.U. changes soon there will still only a minority who want to be represented.*

*To solve this problem, an examination of what the average student wants from the University would be in order. It must be realistically admitted that by far the majority of students come here to get a degree. Secondly, most of them want a bit of fun and a few good laughs. Student representatives are failing here, to provide enough entertainment for their constituents. The fact that Canberra is an entertainment desert, means that representatives need to take upon themselves the task of providing it, especially in some regular form. There is great need for a student haunt, preferably off campus. This is the sort of scheme that reps. should embark on if indeed, they want to awaken student interest in their activities.*

*The old jobs still have to be done of course, but at present, activities promoted by the S.R.C. are few and far between. WORONI would like to see the possibilities of weekly dances, concerts (pop, blues, poetry etc) and other activities sponsored by the S.R.C. (or amalgamated body in future), investigated.*



Editor	Charlie Dickins
Assistant Editor	Tony Seelaf
News Editor	Geoff Kingston
Reviews	Jon Stephens, Marcus Shanahagan
Reporters	Ron Colman, Ian Black, Sue Barnes Andrew Jamieson
Photographers	Alan Davies, Richard Stark, Charlie Dickins, Owen Evans
Layout	John Mandryk, Judy Treloar, Sheri Howells, Mary Lou Wright, Penny Joy, Jon Stephens, Ken Sanderson, Mick Wright, Margaret Walmsley
Proof Reader	Katherine Robertson
Resident Artist	Jenny Stokes
Typists	Helen Hodgkinson, Chio Cheng Leng
Circulation Manager	Leighton Irwin
Zest man	Roger Vickery
Tea lady	Nunget Coombs

WORONI is published fortnightly during term time, except during examinations, by Merrill Sernack, Director of Student Publications for the A.N.U. Students' Association. Subscriptions \$1.50 a year post paid. Registered at the G.P.O. Sydney for transmission by post as a periodical. Printed by the Canberra Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd., 70 Barrier St. Fyshwick. The views expressed in the newspaper are not necessarily those of the S.R.C. or the A.N.U. Students' Association.

Absolute Deadline Next Issue - Sept. 19th

# LETTERS

## Duckett Moves

Dear Sir,

The A.N.U. Students' Association passed, on 31st July, a motion which read in part: "That this General Meeting of A.N.U.S.A. (is) concerned (in particular) with the high cost and low quality of its NUAUS publication National U which is consistently unrepresentative of student opinion, derisive of student unity, inaccurate and intellectually undistinguished".

I feel I am bound to speak out against this motion which was passed in a very undemocratic way.

The sequence of events went this way:-

1. The motion came before the chair and the mover spoke to the motion, attacking National U.

2. Mr. Brooks passed the Chair of the meeting to Mr. Blaxland and then spoke against the motion.

3. Another speaker for the motion.

4. Mr. Blaxland passed the chair back to Mr. Brooks, spoke against the motion and moved an amendment.

5. Then followed a debate on this and subsequent amendments.

6. The mover in an attempt to curtail debate accepted most of the amendments.

7. The mover then moved that the motion be put. It was to him of prime importance that he go to the library for some books rather than debate an extremely important policy motion which had no chance of rescission or amendment before being put into effect at August Council.

8. Mr. Brooks did not accept this motion but stated that there would be one more speaker against the motion, Miss Sue Barnes, the local NUAUS Secretary. He did this despite the fact that the Chair had not at any stage called for speakers against the motion.

9. Miss Barnes spoke against the motion and called for some facts from the mover of the motion which were not, of course, forthcoming.

10. The mover hurriedly 'replied' to the opposition so he could get to the library.

11. The motion was put and following a division the meeting was divided 17 - 17. The Chairman cast his vote in favour of the motion, despite the fact that he 'opposed' the motion earlier in the debate.

Because I was not allowed to speak against this motion I am forced to use the columns of this newspaper to reply, belatedly to the arguments put forward in support of his motion by Mr. Hogan.

Mr. Hogan pointed out that no one had heard of the proposed fee rise, yet in his own words he had stated that it was "common knowledge". If he could tear himself away from the library, or wherever he hangs out, to come to S.R.C. meetings he would hear the proposed fee rise being discussed.

He also criticised the issue which had as its front-page headline "East Coast rocks to Violence". (Vol.4 No. 6 July 24'68). This issue was not edited by Dr. McMichael and, in fact, it had been criticized by the NUAUS committee and thus the S.R.C. previously.

Dr. McMichael himself criticized it also.

Mr. Hogan suggested that the offer of the Speech Association of America had been censored by the NUAUS executive (as outlined in Campus (Vol. 1, No. 1) he fails to realize that the Editor of a Newspaper has some prerogative over what he includes and what he does not include, in any case it is not probable that an article on this matter has not been submitted to him. The motion condemns the low quality of National U, perhaps he has seen last year's issues - the improvement

which has taken place this year is immeasurable.

The motion states that National U is unrepresentative of student opinion.

Dr. McMichael publishes the articles which are sent to him and has repeatedly called for students to send in Articles; if any student does not approve of the articles sent in from his University he can send in some himself or have his Local Correspondent sacked.

Any person can place articles in National U, for instance, there occurred at this University an article concerning the "Australia and Asia Seminar" organized at this University and sent in by one of the organizers - and was not even seen by the National U correspondent at this Uni until it appeared in National U.

If the paper is inaccurate as claimed, or intellectually undistinguished, perhaps Mr. Hogan would like to send in articles himself, remembering National U correspondents are appointed by the S.R.C. of the Constituent University and can be dismissed by them.

Mr. Hogan also claims that National U is divisive of student unity, would he care to state in which issue the offending article was printed, if necessary I will make available copies of National U for his perusal in his undoubtedly useless mission. Finally, I would like to point out that a National newspaper is a very important undertaking and must, for NUAUS to be effective, be allowed to continue, whether in its present form or in the form of Nation etc., being used as a forum for student debate.

Therefore, I would suggest that it is indeed a great pity that this inaccurate and intellectually undistinguished motion was pushed through a near empty general meeting and I call upon Mr. Hogan to substantiate his claims through these columns or otherwise.

I remain, inaccurately yours  
Stephen Duckett  
National U Correspondent A.N.U.

## Casting Vote

Dear Sir,

At a General Meeting of the ANUSA on the 31st July 1968, a motion was discussed which made various attacks on NUAUS and National U. When the motion was voted on I gave a casting vote in favour of the motion which had been slightly amended and the motion was thereby carried.

My exercise of the casting vote has been the subject of much criticism, some reasonable, some childish, both at this University and at the August Council of NUAUS. I might add that some of the criticism from the latter source was directed to the size of the meeting. Any criticism along those lines, apart from its hypocrisy, is misinformed and irresponsible.

The meeting commenced at 8.05 p.m. and had to conclude at 11.05 p.m., any actions thereafter being null and void under Clause 6(d) of Standing Orders. The motion in question came up for discussion at about 10.00 p.m.

The substance of the motion directed the SRC delegates to August Council

to follow a certain line of activity. Apart from the specific nature of the first point the substantive part of the motion was in accord with the SRC's own thinking and resolutions. Any defeat therefore of these parts of the motion would have left the SRC in a debatable position as to the acceptance or otherwise of its own decisions on a NUAUS fee rise. Contrary to most other Universities, the SRC at ANU is bound by the motions of General Meeting.

It is, however, the preamble of the motion which has caused concern and it was to parts of the preamble that I addressed my remarks when I spoke against the motion. I reiterate those comments here.

1. NUAUS is **not** insolvent or bankrupt. It has found however, that income and expenditure are increasingly hard to reconcile. This is one in part to misdirection of money (though not improper spending) and in part to rising costs. etc. The 1968 should leave a few thousand dollars surplus. There is nothing sinister behind NUAUS difficulty.

2. While "National U" is still not 'God's Gift' to the newspaper world, it is far better now than it was in the past and 'unrepresentative', 'divisive', 'inaccurate' and 'intellectually undistinguished' are unfair and inappropriate comments.

These points were made by other speakers including Mr. Blaxland and myself and I felt satisfied that if the motion were to be passed including the preamble the preamble was meaningless and corrected in the minds of those present although not on paper. I did not think it possible because of the true factor to remove the preamble. Thus unsatisfactory, though it was, I was prepared to vote in favour of the motion. I did not exercise a deliberative vote, only a casting vote, and that was for the motion.

I would add, contrary to Mr Duckett's comments elsewhere in this paper, that I did call for speakers against the motion. There were at least four speakers against, together with speakers for and against various amendments that were proposed. A considerable amount of time, in fact, was spent trying to amend Clause 2 of the substantive motion. I regret as sincerely as Mr Duckett does, that the debate had to be curtailed. I was, however, not unaware of the attempts of some to keep the debate going as long as possible causing it to exceed the time limit and thus making any decision null and void.

I remain, etc.  
Alan Brooks.

## Vulgar

Dear Sir,

Okay, so the Union put paper towels in the towel dispensing gadget in the toilets, but the bloody thing won't work.

I ask you, what's the use of being able to see the paper through the hole in the middle of the machine if you can't even pull it out. Heh? Answer me that?

Or better still get the Union Secretary to answer it!

And what about some soap too. At least you used to be able to wash your hands even if you did have to wipe them on your trouser-legs.

It's about time we students shook the Union up a bit to remind them we're still around.

Yours,  
Dirty.



\* the quick brown fox jumped over the lazy boong

# INSTALLATION

In his address at the installation of the Chancellor, last Friday morning, Sir John Crawford quoted a Woroni headline and "Welcomed Nugget" to this University as Chancellor.

Dr. Coombs, Economist, Western Australia, Foundation organiser of the A.N.U., Chairman of National Aboriginal Council and a governor of the Reserve Bank had been travelling in Europe when his election became official in May. He had first-hand contact with the dissension and riots in France and Italy.

The Chancellor made reference to this in his reply and was able to make some illuminating comments, although he felt that conditions in Australia and Europe had little or nothing in common.

"Wide across the wall among the painted slogans, political symbols and profanities were the words: - "They think, therefore I am"... convinced me that many students felt themselves to be facing an alien, antagonistic world which presented them with a packaged, predetermined destiny, and that they identified the University with the world."

Secondly as one professor told him,

"But the astonishing thing is the change in the students themselves."

The Chancellor went on to draw two conclusions from these observations

"The first is that membership of a University should, for a student, be a relationship with persons, not just a course of instruction or a program or research ..." lack of this type of relationship will lead to, not only underdeveloped personalities, but to the joyless pursuit of knowledge."

"It is especially important for us now, - to remember that if it (the University) does not provide a setting for human relationships which are the essence of University experience it will have failed." Doctor Coomb's second conclusion was revealed when he said, "that a University must be aware of being too completely identified with the society in which exists."

Responsibilities of a University are to provide knowledge, and the people to use it, "But our anxiety to fulfil them adequately can lead us to become too greatly a part of the 'Establishment'."

"It is equally a function of the University to observe our society critically."

The new Chancellor covered much in his speech including youth being a natural source of regeneration of society, and failure to attend to them

as removing a source of perceptiveness, giving youth time to wonder, and not to grind them into professionalism and the rat-race.

"In brief, therefore, let us remember that a University should be a living organic structure - a place where all our members have the opportunity to develop significant human relationships and that this is the more likely the more consciously we plan to make it possible. Let us give our students the chance of know that the world of learning and of intellectual endeavour is a joyous place and a source of abiding content. Above all, let us remember that the University can, by taking thought, fulfil its obligations to the society which supports it but yet stand sufficiently outside it to see it clearly and to see it whole."

The Chancellor was crowned in magnificent splendour and pageantry.



# NUAUS COUNCIL

Because of its short duration August Council is not a place where new plans and action are formulated. However, it does allow delegates to assess how the year's programme is progressing.

At this year's conference it was noticeable how some aspects of the Union's activities had expanded and consolidated, despite the fact that these activities had come out of an 'austerity budget.' National 'U' is one such development. Although some have made comments on its standard, it has shown a marked improvement since its establishment in 1965. An acknowledgement to this improvement, and to the newspapers worth, is the offer by Age Newspapers, which will provide an annual grant, allowing for a full-time editor, a guarantee of advertising, the minimum amount being 80% of the budgeted cost of production, and assistance with production of the newspaper, on the understanding that NUAUS will allocate \$3,000 annually to subsidise costs; as well as allowing the Age advertising space and credit for information used. There will be no restrictions imposed on editorial policy. Further negotiations are continuing, but this offer ensures a much firmer financial basis for the newspaper, than has been the case in the past. In the education field too, advances have been made. The ideas Insurance schemes for students, long talked about in NUAUS, have come

to fruition in the establishment of the NUAUS Friendly Society, of which the first general meeting was held this August. Activities which the Friendly Society will undertake include the establishment of dispensaries on campus which will give student deductions, a medical benefits and accident insurance scheme at lower rates than existing schemes. The Housing Survey, which is being carried out at the moment will form a basis for a submission, on student housing requirements, whilst the Seminar on Planning in Tertiary Education, which will be held in conjunction with a national education campaign is a long term project for which a great deal of groundwork has been done this year. Other activities in this field are the taxation submission being completed at the moment, and the Commonwealth Scholarship submission presented earlier in the year.

Papua-New Guinea volunteer schemes have been reviewed, and this year a pilot 'village Scheme' has been introduced. This hopefully will involve students far more meaningfully on the life of the Territory during their

stay. A group of Australian students will be staying in the villages in the homes of New Guinea students, working on Government or Mission projects which may be going on at the time, and generally taking part in village life.

This report can only touch briefly on some of the issues discussed. However travel schemes are being expanded, further action is being planned on air concessions, the conscription pamphlet, delayed because of changes in the National Service Act, should be produced soon, and plans are underway for a civil liberties pamphlet.

So much for a few of the activities of the past year, of course, the decision which was most heatedly discussed was that of the fee rise from fifty seven to seventy five cents. This Council decision has still to be ratified by some constituents, including ANU.

Anyone seeking further information on this or other activities mentioned, should contact me at the SRC office.

Sue Barnes  
NUAUS Secretary.

# RUSSIA ROMPS IT HOME

from Woroni's U.N. Correspondent

## ASIO AGENT CHASED FROM COUNCIL CHAMBER

The Soviet Union, taking perfidious advantage of American scruples and conscience, got several strong resolutions of condemnation of Israeli aggression through the Model Security Council in Canberra two weeks ago.

However a motion to put teeth into the resolution by calling for sanctions against Israel failed when America, Britain and Taiwan exercised their veto, producing a violent reaction from the Russians. The U.S.S.R. also exercised its veto liberally to protect Arab interests, except on the issue of recognition of Israel.

The four-day session on the Middle-East showed delegates from every Uni-

versity in Australia the difficulty of resolving a complex international problem into a workable compromise when the national interests of each were considered.

Each of the delegations was briefed by the embassy of the country they represented and the Russian delegates, represented by ANU went to the Soviet Embassy for a briefing as the

tanks rolled into Czechoslovakia. Embarrassment was mutual as the student delegates from other universities demonstrated outside chanting "U. - S. - S. - R. - Who the hell do you think you are?"

ASIO agents plagued the Session thereafter trying to find out what the Russian diplomats had said, and one was chased from the Council Chamber by the NUAUS President, John Bannon and NSW SRC President, Chris Humphries. A formal complaint was lodged with the Australian Security and Intelligence Organization

# BIAFRA RELIEF APPEAL

Since last Monday 9th, the ANU Biafra Relief Appeal has been in progress. The SRC is sponsoring this appeal which aims to raise \$20,000 from the Canberra Community as a whole and \$3,000 from the University in particular. The appeal will run until the 21st.

It is to aid the women and children of Biafra that this campaign is directed, and International Red Cross has guaranteed that it is to these that our aid will go. Of the 10 million people in Biafra, one million are pregnant women and nursing mothers; 2 million are children under the age of four; and a further 2.5 million are children aged between 5 and 14. It has been estimated that by the end of September, 7 million Biafrans will have died, mostly from malnutrition. Thus the need for such a campaign is obvious.

Thus, whenever you see a collection box or a collector, please give generously.

A number of events are to be held in aid of the Biafran fund. A Biafran Gambathon will be held this Friday 13th in Bruce Hall South Common Room, starting at 8 p.m. House winnings are to go to the fund.

Next Thursday in the Union, there will be a lunchtime concert by a number of folksingers from the ANU Folk Society. Proceeds from this will also go to the appeal.

To culminate the two week 'Biafrathon', a walkathon will be held on Saturday 21st. A walkathon may be defined as walking a distance for a worthy cause and enlisting financial sponsors to pay the walker (20 cents per mile). We hope that all students

will go out and find themselves, perhaps, 10 sponsors each and walk for Biafra.

The tentative plan for the walkathon is this. Assembling at the Union at 9 a.m. on Saturday 21st, we walk approximately six miles through the centre of Canberra City, out over King's Ave. Bridge, back over Commonwealth Bridge and then back to the Union. Its easy enough to find sponsors if you really want to. The walk's numbers will be supplemented (we hope) with a thousand school students.

The walkathon is supported by the SRC, Abschol, the E.U., the Historical Society, the Labour Club, Liberal Club, Impact (and the Colonel Yukun Fan Club).

We hope that by the walk, we will raise money for hunger relief in Biafra, publicise the plight of the Biafrans and heighten public awareness of our appeal. We must have your support.

A number of other activities may be arranged during the two weeks. So please keep your eyes open, and support them. Further information will be given as the appeal progresses.

The Biafran situation is one of the gravest in history and thus every human being has a real responsibility to do whatever he can to relieve the suffering. So please support this appeal.



# VACATION VOCATION

The University Counselling Service has co-ordinated a part-time and vocational employment service operated by Mrs. Judith Henderson.

The attractive Mrs Henderson made it clear to Woroni that she is eager to help students find employment in Canberra over the coming holidays and is writing to five hundred firms reminding them of the work potential that the University has to offer during the long vac.

No charge is made for this service which is directed at not only finding positions that offer a chance to make money, but to positions that will give experience in any proposed field.

You must register! And in doing so, let Mrs. Henderson know of your skills. First preference will be given to students especially suited to the

task, or where no skill is needed to the first in line. Your aim should be to make this service functional. For further information, Mrs. Henderson may be contacted in Room 227 on the second floor of the Copeland Building or by ringing 49.2442 any time now or over the long vac, except during the Christmas-New Year break.

# COMPETITION HOLDUP

The NUAUS Cultural Affairs Officer, Jon Stephens, announced last week that due to the calamities of fate, there has been an unavoidable delay in the announcing of the winners of the NUAUS Literary competition, which were to be announced at the August Council of NUAUS.

Mr Stephens explained that the shortage of prize money and a delay in obtaining judges, as well as some inconsistencies in the entry rules caused the delay. However the problems have now been overcome and the

judges are working on the entries at the moment and results are expected in the next few weeks.

The judges in the competition include A.D. Hope, well known Australian poet, Brian Davies, Melbourne film maker (The Pudding Thieves) and film critic, Ric Throssel, Australian playwright (Portrait of Damien Burr and several others), producer and actor, and David Solomon, political writer for the Australian.

Mr Stephens regrets any inconvenience to the competitors that these delays may have occasioned and expressed his thanks to all entrants for their interest in the competition.

\* people in glass houses shouldn't throw sauerkraut



Forestry Return from Field Trip.



One bird, one bikini, many balloons and little modesty.

## BUSH WEEK 1968



"God... is that mum in the crowd?"



"Honestly officer... I didn't even know what it meant..."



"Hey goose, your lawyer's on the phone."

## ANNUAL REPORT ATTACKED

By Andrew Jamieson

The Annual Report of the A.N.U. was presented to Parliament two weeks ago. As with most Annual Reports it said little that was exciting or interesting. It did contain one statement though which has since occasioned considerable interest and has thrown the Public Service Board into a state of panic.

In the section of the report dealing with the School of General Studies, a statement appeared which claimed that the study assistance scheme of the Commonwealth Service was playing havoc with A.N.U.'s result statistics and percentages and was permitting the entry to the university of mediocre and second grade students. The actual text of the statement was as follows:

*"It is believed that the part-time increase was in no small measure due to the more liberal policy adopted by the Commonwealth Public Service with respect to reimbursement of fees for its employees. Unfortunately there is some evidence to suggest that this policy may be bringing to the University an increased number of very poorly qualified students and this suggests that in the interests of efficiency and quality, the University must safeguard its admission standards for these students just as for those entering directly from matriculation examinations in the several states."*

Yet further on it continues:

*"A school-wide study of these (failure rates) has shown that pass rates of subject enrolments over all has remained remarkably*

*stable from 1962 through 1966 at 76% plus or minus only about one half of 1%."*

As this section of the Report falls under the authority of Professor C. Gibb, it must be assumed that he at least endorses the statement, if he did not indeed write it. The statement appears to be made without a solid statistical base and is merely a matter of conjecture, on the part of the author. It is a cause of amazement to many of the university's staff that the Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Crawford, normally a man who does not make a statement or suggestion without being sure that he was ably backed by facts and figures, allowed this statement to appear in a public document which was presented, apparently as a statement of policy of the University, to Parliament. It has also been said that as this Report is for the year preceding Sir John's reign as V.C., that he may not have anything to do with the Report. This, however, seems unlikely.

Unfortunately, the results of the sur-

vey and research being conducted by the Educational Research Unit will not be released for another few weeks to either deny or support the statement. However, it appears from preliminary figures that the facts indeed are the opposite to those put forward by the statement.

The situation becomes even more absurd when Gibb, or whoever wrote the section, goes on in the next paragraph to contradict himself by maintaining that A.N.U. has continued to preserve a stable pass/fail rate throughout the results from 1962-1966.

And again, it is odd that the blame for a supposed drop in the pass/fail rate should be directed so obviously at an institution which, by necessity and context, contributes the bulk of part-time students at the A.N.U. The assistance scheme conducted by the Public Service does not force or recommend its officers to the university. It pays a refund of fees at the end of the year to its employees who have been successful at the annual examinations. Those who fail may continue on their own initiative, but more often than not drop out of university altogether. The Public Service may offer encouragement, but it does not have a special bargain with the university to let in every Tom, Dick and Harry merely because he is a public servant.

Entry requirements are set by the university itself. A.N.U. has tended to be a haven for students who have been unable to gain entry to the Sydney or Melbourne universities. Thus the standard of entry at the bottom of the scale is probably lower

than at some other universities. So, it is a source of amazement to members of student administration that this statement should have been made. If there is any decline in percentages because of low quality students, then the fault lies with them to correct and is not the result of some assistance scheme of an outside institution.

A survey conducted in the Economics Faculty suggested that part-time students were among the better class of student. The one criticism raised of part-time students was that they had so much motivation in one sense to pass exams that they got a degree and nothing else out of university. In fact, some part-time students who have entered university on a provisional matriculation have gone on to become some of its better students, progressing even to post-graduate qualifications.

Part-time students remain a source of annoyance to the full-time student, principally because of their get-a-degree-come-what-may attitude, but they are nonetheless, people out to better themselves, often at a later stage of life, who have to overcome considerable difficulties in acquiring a degree. They may appear a nuisance but part-time studies are a necessary part of a university, particularly the A.N.U., and as long as Crawford remains V.C. (he gained his first degree part-time) they are likely to stay.

Which leads us to speculate on why this statement appeared at all. Professor Gibb is not known as a man with the broadest of minds and he

has shown in the past a trait of getting on a hobby horse and pushing it until he gets acceptance of his views. He was recently re-elected as Deputy Chairman of the Board of the School unopposed (no one else wanted to stand). Professor Gibb attended, as the university's representative, a conference in Brisbane last year which considered the plight of part-time students and which recommended that an investigation be undertaken in each university to look at the problems of part time study. When he returned, Gibb presented a lukewarm report to Council recommending the investigation (currently taking place). Gibb has never shown any particular fondness for part-time students and they are actively discouraged in the Psychology Department for part time first degree and completely ignored for any higher qualification. He is thought to be one of the half dozen people within the university's academic staff who is completely in favour of the abolition of part time studies in all faculties. This then could explain the existence of this statement in the Annual Report. Perhaps Cec Gibb is riding another one of his hobby horses which he hopes to push through while no-one is noticing. It seems incredible that a member of the academic staff should use an attack on what, in this context, is an innocent external institution, and on students who make up half the university population to push his own views in a public document of the nature of the Annual Report. If Gibb is responsible for the statement, it is hoped that something will be done, before there are any more outburst which could cause considerable embarrassment to the University.



## PHOTO SHOW

It was not really a great exhibition, the standard was good rather than brilliant; yet what it lacked in sophistication was made up for by the vitality of many of the entries.

It is difficult to single out any single picture for special praise, however mention should be made of Alan Davies' splendid portraits and Richard Stark's pictures of Bungendore.

On the whole it was an interesting little exhibition. The members of the society must be congratulated for their work which we hope will be a prelude to still greater things.



\* home is where the feart is

# BIAS

with Geoff Kingston

THE WORD FOR TODAY —  
ANTI-CHLORINE  
CONSCIOUSNESS

Many students have been hitherto unaware of the deep undercurrents of resentment against chlorinated water.

But that was yesterday! At last a dedicated few have taken concrete steps to articulate their opposition to this obvious infringement of civil liberties. This group met at the Hotel Civic recently, with the aim of promoting anti-chlorine consciousness amongst the student body in particular.

## CHLORINE-FREE ZONE

The protest took the form of a 12-hour vigil during which the demonstrators restricted their liquid intake to the only rational alternative to Canberra water. Towards this end, a table in the Hotel Civic Lounge was seized and declared to be 'liberated territory'. This meant that chlorinated water and its by-products were outlawed from the vicinity of the table for the duration of the vigil.

## SECOND PHASE

The movement snowballed into the second militant stage in classic textbook fashion. By 11.00 A.M. supporters were sufficiently enthusiastic to form a stable base for future revolutionary activity. Thus arose the 'League for Anti-Chlorine Consciousness'. The inevitable power struggle between leaders of the group was successfully resolved by the election of three Presidents. Bias asked one President if he could sum up the ideology of the LACC for WORONI readers.

"If anyone pinches my b...y beer I'll have a b...y — on them" he explained.

In common with most protests divisiveness soon reared its ugly head. In fact a fundamental schism over basic policy appeared as early as 12.30 p.m.:

"If you b...y don't last the b...y distance I'll b...y chuck you down the ... [lavatory]," one comrade charged.

"I'll b...y meet your — down there" was the immediate reply.

However by 2.00 p.m. sufficient unity had been mustered for the unanimous passage of the following motion:

"This meeting deplores the debilitating nature of Canberra water, manifested clearly by the salubrious effects of exclusively partaking the only logical alternative."

## COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES HIT BACK

One militant symbolically enacted his beliefs by standing up on a table and dancing. At this point a dark shadow fell over the group. Members looked up as one ...

It was with horror and disbelief that we gazed upon that hideous countenance, its greenish features twisted and distorted by excessive indulgence in chlorine. [Any reference to persons living or dead is purely coincidental Bias].

It is hardly necessary to relate the ensuing events. Members were exiled from the pub, some permanently.

## CHANGE OF TACTICS

An ad hoc meeting of the movement's leading strategists was held and it was suggested that a change of scenery would be invigorating. It was unanimously agreed that the Hotel Ainslie-Rex was ripe for revolution.

The protest seemed to regain momentum for a time, though, sad to relate, the nectar of revolution seemed to be too heady for some agitators.

It was during this vulnerable period that disaster struck. An ugly fascist mongrel took offense to the appearance of some members and laid out 5 comrades. Survivors beat a disorderly retreat to safer territory.



As is the case with most amalgamations of relatively small organisations operating in similar fields, the amalgamation of student bodies at the ANU should be expected to yield relatively large financial gains. This is an attempt to delineate the areas in which the gains would arise, and to estimate their approximate magnitudes.

### 1. CAPITAL

a) Loans and Overdrafts.

For individual bodies, the prospects for getting large overdrafts or loans for the purpose of investment are poor, but the ease of obtaining them rises more than proportionally with the actual expansion of the guarantee backing.

Not only does a larger body have advantages in obtaining loans and overdrafts, but it is able to get them on better conditions, e.g. lower interest rates, longer repayment times, etc.

### b) Availability of capital assets:

The financial resources of the present student bodies do not permit investment in capital items of any substantial value.

A combined revenue would permit the purchase of much larger assets, thus allowing higher capital returns.

The ownership of capital equipment would also relieve the bodies of the burden of paying anything over cost for the use of that equipment.

### c) Better distribution of capital:

At the moment, the distribution of capital equipment between the student bodies is inordinately inefficient. NO one body, for example, can afford to purchase specialized capital items.

### d) Capital development:

As separate bodies, it is not possible for the student organizations to plan ahead for any substantial length of time, or to undertake independent projects of capital construction or expansion.

### 2. STAFF

As with capital equipment, the present use of staff by the student bodies is inefficient. An amalgamated body would be able to make better use of staff in 2 main ways:

- a) it could reduce discontinuities in employment. At any particular time, at present, it is not unusual for one body to be working its staff too fast while staff in another body is doing relatively little. When an extra employee is hired, the work-load is likely to be less than full, and if this is the case for a number of employees,



then the wasted man-hours can be relieved in a larger body.

b) it could take advantage of the principle of specialisation. At present each body must hire generalists, whereas one general secretary and other specialized persons would give a much larger work output.

If necessary, the savings engendered in these ways could be used to hire more staff, or staff of a better quality.

### 3. ECONOMIES:

The more efficient use of capital equipment and staffing arrangements which amalgamation would allow would contribute to great economies.

These, together with increasing returns to scale, would permit a much greater return from a given financial outlay.

Economies would be made in such areas as the auditing of financial books, the purchase of stationery, the use of office equipment, official reports, and, in fact, all areas where the three bodies duplicate themselves.

The economies brought about by amalgamation would be of the order of about 25%. This estimate is based on:

- a) comparable data from the amalgamation of other bodies of similar initial resources.
- b) comparisons with other amalgamated student bodies; in particular, the

W.A. Guild, although the University of Queensland Union was also used for purposes of comparison.

It is recognized that no estimates such as these can be definitive. However, the comparisons available do suggest an economy of approximately 20%. This estimate has been corroborated by an outside management consultant.

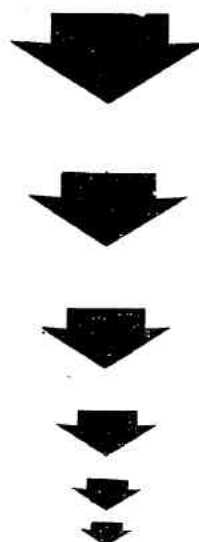
This represents over \$15,000, but it is not difficult to point to specific savings. The redundancy of one secretary accounts for \$2,000; the hiring of junior typists to replace the present secretaries would reduce the wages bill by a further \$1,000; duplicating typewriters wastes \$500; combined auditing would save \$200; more efficient use of capital equipment several thousand dollars (the IBM selectric typewriter, \$1,000 alone); better loan and overdraft terms several hundreds of dollars each year (a 1% reduction in interest on \$30,000 — the Sports Union Ski Hut — is nearly \$1,000 over 3 years); a few hundred dollars in economies in office requirements, etc. In addition, a greater capital supply would save outside payments above cost, and could in fact be used to raise extra income (the SRC IBM is a case in point).

Whether or not one accepts the magnitudes involved, and they must at least approach 20%, it cannot be denied that the present organisation is patently inefficient. On economic and financial grounds at least, amalgamation is an urgent necessity.

Des Ball.

# FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF AMALGAMATION

CARRY A LARGE RANGE OF UNI TEXTS AND STUDY AIDS.



Look for our Twentieth Century Views series on famous authors

- † Camus
- † Steinbeck
- † Shaw
- † and many others

EAST ROW, CITY. 498433  
JARDINE ST., KINGSTON 92932  
24 PIRIE ST. FYSHWICK. 951468

\* if the cap fits, use it again

# MISS UNI QUEST



Ros Delaney- Miss O.S. and works for Abschol.



Margaret Stubbs- Miss Bruce



Angela Lloyd- Miss Ursula



Sue Jezenski- Miss Psychology

MISS UNI. BALL

Monday Sept. 16 at the

CHAPTER ONE DISCOTHEQUE  
(fully licensed)

\*semi-formal

\$5.00 double (including supper)

Tickets: SRC Office

## RATBAG ON RUSSIA

Those of us who support the Australian government's stand on the Vietnam war don't write stories for woroni, so if you're expecting a ringing endorsement of the P.M.'s encyclical on Czechoslovakia then read no further. For this report is definitely ratbag 10% fringe' material, subversive of our nation's freedom, liberty, etc.etc.etc. Indeed if you feel strongly enough about it write your local member (especially if from Adelaide.) Although parliamentary privilege prevents us from ridiculing our Federal members, many of them do it for us whenever they express their views.

The Australian community was split into two camps on the Russian invasion. Those who reacted, and those who watched telly. In the first group, of course, came J.G., and R.S.L., (god bless 'em), various other pro-war elements, and a small number of interested students. A.N.U., being as good as any other apathetic (John would say 'responsible') university, fielded a small array of these threats to our system of Liberal Government.

man interest. The warmongers knowingly observed that the woolly-thinking socialist students were being shown the Truth about the world situation, that every 'communist' fights dirty, unless he is a 'liberal' whose fate is

gloated upon as 'proof of Communist expansionism'.

And that the integrity of a nation was inviolable, and unviolated, except by Communist expansionism. Tell that to the Dominican Republic!

Apart from the masterly performance by that veteran of stage and screen Mr Franklin Boddy, Jr., the real lesson of the whole mess was surely the degree of success of the passive resistance practised by the invaded populace. Had the Czechoslovaks 'gloriously defended their freedom and mother country', the possible consequences were frightening. Instead, they still have a nation changed only in source of power from the Czechoslovakia before the Russian clumsiness.



The demonstrations on the day of the invasion and the following day at least showed that the public's paranoia of 'student power' exists whatever the issue of protest. They also created more of an impression on the Russian embassy than did those lines of motorists who steamed obliviously past. And, of course, they provided mild sensation for the press to give the Russian tragedy some local hu-

## THOUGHTS ON AMALGAMATION

About one hundred people attended a meeting on Tuesday evening, the 3rd of September to air their thoughts on amalgamation or some reorganization of student affairs.

The meeting was orderly but vague, since no definite motions were discussed and straw votes had to be taken to find the general views of the masses.

Three plans were put forward after it was agreed that reorganization was necessary.

1) Toss Gascoines' plan for separated bodies consisting of representative power and an administrative section, each having discrete functions.

2) Alan Brook's plan for an integrated full time staff with the representing body, has already been put forward in some detail by Woroni.

3) Charles Alexander's plan which follows Brook's idea but has the function of the representative similar to what it is at the moment, except that they have closer liaison in the form of meetings of their executives, and have a secretariat to run the day to day issues of each.

The gathering of the big three brought forward many issues, but one of the most important was the question of who decides the priorities when student interests clash? It was argued that it should not be left up to the University Council as it is at the moment, but that priorities should be worked out by the student body before submissions are made to the hierarchy.

Des Ball has looked into the benefits of at least amalgamating the financial side of the issue, and has come up with the cool sum of a saving in the order of \$15,000, which in itself appears to be a good enough reason to look further into the political reorganization of the big three.



Applications are called for the fulltime position of

### EDITOR OF NATIONAL U

The Editor will receive a scholarship with a stipend of \$2500 plus generous editorial expenses and travelling allowances. The successful applicant will be required to reside in Melbourne, the appointment to commence on or about 1st January 1969 and terminate after twelve months. Applicants should be student members of NUAUS.

#### DUTIES:

The Editor will be required to produce at least twelve editions of the NUAUS newspaper "National U", and generally assist in publications of NUAUS'

Further details can be obtained from the Publications Officer, NUAUS, 52 Story Street, Parkville Vic. 3052.

APPLICATIONS CLOSE 31ST OCTOBER 1968

# OZ

is back in Canberra in a blaze of satire, political comment and libel suits

soon available on campus at the UNION SHOP and at selected Canberra bookstores and newsagents

or better still SUBSCRIBE to OZ and/or write articles (Oz pays contributors)..... cut out this ad and send with \$2.40 for 12 live issues to OZ, Box H143, OZtralia Square Post Office, Sydney NSW 2000 (with love)

Name.....  
Address.....  
Post code..... State.....



The shop for smart students. Australia's finest selection of Marco trousers suits, sports coats, famous 'Aywon' jeans and Scottish knitwear. See George Jesner Cinema Center, Civic, Canberra, Tel. 49.7920. Student concessions.

\* slow and steady is Arthur Calwell



# BIAFRA : NIGER

"Without prelude the rapid approach of a loud metallic whine overhead transformed normal activity in the township of Umahia, which now serves as the rebels' headquarters, into frightened cries and panicked running about. A few seconds later a single low flying jet plane cut a straight line across the town leaving as it went six pairs of rockets. Two plowed caverns into the grass huts outside the Red Cross headquarters at Saint Stephen's School, where schoolgirl volunteers sat outside preparing garri for the evening meal.

"The teenagers were killed instantly".

This is how Alan Crossman, correspondent of Time, opens a report of the April, 1968 instalment of the two year old story of horror and terror to which Nigerians have subjected their erstwhile countrymen. Alan Crossman continues:

"Under tall shade trees outside an already filled mortuary lay a score of corpses including pregnant women and months' old babies, charred, disfigured and mangled".

It all started in May, 1966, following what Moslem Northern Nigerians imagined (against all assurances to the contrary by the ruling military regime led by Gen. J.T. Aguiyi-Ironsi) was the dissolution of the Nigerian Federation which they had dominated and which was tailor-made by the departing British to protect their joint economic and political interests. The military rulers had issued a decree purporting to suspend the Federal character of the Nigerian constitution in order to bring it into line with the unitary structure of the Nigerian Army

Since the economy of Northern Nigeria was particularly dependent on the skill of non-northerners these refugees were soon lured back by the soothing words of Northern leaders who, it was assumed, were scorned about the economic consequences of the mass withdrawal of the north's economy. Even Colonel Ojukwu, the Eastern Nigerian leader joined in pleading with his people to go back to their posts in the north. Further tragic events in July 1966, were to prove all this wrong. On the night of July 28/29 General Ironsi was at Ibadan, capital of Western Nigeria, to open the Conference of Nigeria's traditional rulers which he had summoned for consultations in connection with working out a solution to Nigeria's problems. He and his host, Lt-Col. Francis Fajuyi, Military Governor of Western Nigeria, were arrested, abducted and executed by mutinous soldiers of Northern Nigerian origin. Their leader Lt. Col. Yakubu Gowon, whom they were said to have "taken prisoner" at one

beheading and maiming all Easterners they could find.

In Kafanchan an Ibo railway official was decapitated and his headless torso thrown into a train bound for the East as form of a warning.

## MORE ASSURANCES

Eastern Nigerian representatives to the constitutional talks in Lagos took fright for their lives following the slaying of an Ibo airlines executive who was shot by soldiers soon after he had attended an interview with Gowon, and the widespread molesting of Ibos in Lagos. Yet Gowon gave assurances once more that the carnage was over and pleaded with Easterners to stay at their posts.

The latest onslaught was the last straw that signalled the almost complete withdrawal of Eastern Nigerians from Nigeria including very many of them who were born outside the East and knew little of Eastern Nigeria.

A Rehabilitation Commission was set up by the Eastern Nigerian authorities for the estimated 2 million refugees. An estimate based on evidence collected by the Commission puts the number of the dead between May and October at at least 30,000 and possibly up to 60,000.

(Pogrom. Eastern Nigeria Information Service, 1966).

Gowon arbitrarily dismissed the constitutional talks as a consensus was emerging in favour of a confederacy.

Fear for their personal safety prevented the Military Governor of the East and other Eastern Nigerian leaders from attending any further meetings called anywhere in Nigeria until February 1967, when Nigeria's military rulers, including Lt. Col. Odumegwu Ojukwu, the Oxford educated Military Governor of Eastern Nigeria, agreed to meet at Aburi, Ghana, in a further attempt to work out a solution to the Nigerian impasse.

## LOOSENING BONDS

The meeting unanimously agreed to a loosening of the bonds of the Nigerian Association in such a way as to facilitate the healing of the wounds which Nigerians by their violence had inflicted upon one another. This was understood to mean some degree of "pulling apart" of the component States of Nigeria, with the former regions becoming units of a confederacy in which much greater autonomy devolved upon the States, little political power being vested in the centre.

According to the agreement at Aburi the Junta in Lagos was to implement its



Biafran Prisoner shot and dragged into scrub at the side of the road.



## CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

Crossman adds that, during the six days he spent in Biafra last April civilian bombing casualties totalled 300 dead in actual body count, many of these killed by strafing at railway crossings, village market places and in church yards after morning services.

Thus the pattern of the solution which Nigerian Authorities have conceived for the "Ibo Problem" appears to follow closely upon those designed by the NAZI as the final solution to the "Jewish Problem".

The fear of extermination triggered by massive violence has, over the last two years, forced Biafrans to abandon their jobs, their homes, their businesses, other belongings and their friends in various parts of Nigeria and to return to what it has since transpired they erroneously regarded as the safety of their own homeland in what was then Eastern Nigeria.



Nigerian soldiers: The first African bush war fought with modern weapons....

which was then in the saddle and so, they hoped, promote greater Nigerian unity. The ever suspicious Moslem Northern Nigerians and their foreign backers saw this as a plan for Ibo domination. A barbaric carnage, costing hundreds of lives and millions of \$s in property burnt down, looted and destroyed, was unleashed in cities all over Northern Nigeria. The victims were the unsuspecting Easterners who had gone up North to earn a living and lend their skill as professionals,

clerks, technicians, teachers and businessmen, to the relatively backward North. Little did they imagine that Northerners would eventually turn on them as scapegoats, in resentment and frustration for their own relative backwardness.

## EARLY MASSACRES

The May incident was not the first of its kind. Back in 1954 a similar massacre was perpetrated in Kano against Southern Nigerians - consisting mostly of Easterners - following clashes between supporters of the radical Yoruba party, the Action Group and the party of privilege of the North, the Northern Peoples' Congress. Following the incident the Congress threatened to take the North out of Nigeria unless their "eight point plan" - which would have constituted Nigeria into a loose confederation of states with a "non-political centre", on the lines similar to what was proposed and accepted at Aburi in February 1967 - was put into effect. A much closer federation, however, came into being in 1954 and has since remained an uneasy alliance. Threats of secession were a common feature of inter-regional quarrels.

Faced with this most recent threat, the surviving Eastern Nigerians fled, withdrawing to what was to prove the temporary safety of their own homeland, for Eastern Nigerians, the present Biafrans, are made up of 15 million Igbo (Ibo), Ijaw, Ibibio, Efik and Ekoi speaking peoples whose traditional homeland is in the territory which was then Eastern Nigeria but since renamed Biafra.

stage, was later installed as head of the Lagos Junta. Simultaneously with the mutiny of northern soldiers against their Ibo officers Eastern Nigerians, men, women and children, all over Western Nigeria, Northern Nigeria and Lagos, were set upon and massacred in their thousands. Others were maimed, violated or mutilated. The majority of the Ibo officers in the army were murdered.

## NO BASE FOR UNITY

Lt.Col. Yakubu Gowon on assuming power as leader of the Junta is quoted as saying that -

... it must now be admitted that Nigeria has no base for Unity, and only a review of the country's structure could prevent it drifting into utter destruction. (West Africa Aug. 6, 1966).

This was interpreted as an acceptance by Gowon of the demand of the rebels who had insisted on the secession of both Northern Nigeria and Western Nigeria. More Ibos wisely withdrew from their posts in Western Nigeria, Lagos and Northern Nigeria.

Exactly three months after the July rising and on the eve of Nigeria's independence anniversary on October, while Nigerian leaders were holding constitutional talks in Lagos, Northern Moslems struck again. Another wave, the worst of these campaigns of terror, swept savagely over the remnants of those Ibos and other Easterners still left in the North. In all the principal cities of Northern Nigeria, in a series of onslaughts reminiscent of the days of Fulani slave trading, not only civilians but also policemen and soldiers went on a rampage, looting and burning down businesses and homes, hunting down, killing and maiming all they suspected to be of Eastern origin. At Kano airport Northern Nigerian soldiers opened fire on a group of unarmed Eastern civilians awaiting evacuation, mowing them down in their dozens. In Gboko soldiers went wild attacking and



Leader of the Lagos Junta, Yakubu Gowon - the son of a Methodist missionary.

ter  
fail  
It  
for  
at  
me  
ger  
Lag  
Eas  
tat  
mu  
cou  
the  
tio  
Lag  
wa  
wh  
the  
har  
fail  
sec  
Nig  
wi  
sha  
enu  
2  
ret  
no  
Eas  
sh  
Ea  
by  
cat  
ord  
Ea  
cle

On  
fo  
ne  
tio  
As  
Mi  
as  
im

On  
af  
by

Ne  
pa  
no  
bu  
reg  
de  
wh  
pe  
th  
an  
dis

Th  
ion  
th  
Th  
by  
en  
Th  
ion  
pit  
sta  
is  
tir  
lar



# BIAFRAN GENOCIDE



Biafran troops:- "we are fighting this dreadful war not for conquest, but for survival."

terms by decree. Weeks passed, but Lagos failed to implement the Aburi agreement. It later transpired that some influential foreign backers of the Nigerian Junta at Lagos had frowned upon such an agreement as being a dismemberment of Nigeria and a sell-out to the East. The Lagos Junta backed down on the Accord. Eastern Nigeria insisted on the implementation of the Aburi Accord as the minimum act by which the Lagos faction could demonstrate its good faith towards the East and ensure its further participation in the Nigerian association. The Lagos authorities, however, decreed a watered down version of the Accord which still left the political destiny and the protection of Eastern Nigerians in the hands of a clique which had palpably failed in its primary duty to protect a section of its citizens. When Eastern Nigeria refused to be subservient Lagos withheld the payment of Eastern Nigeria's share of the statutory government revenue. Eastern Nigerian authorities, with 2 million destitute refugees to care for retorted by decreeing that, until further notice, all revenue formerly collected in Eastern Nigeria for the Lagos government should thenceforth be paid into the Eastern Nigerian Treasury. Lagos replied by suspending postal and telecommunications services to Eastern Nigeria and ordering ships and aircraft destined for Eastern Nigeria to call in Lagos first for clearance and payment of dues.

## OFFICIAL SECESSION

On May 30, 1967, Eastern Nigeria seceded formally from Nigeria and became the new state of BIAFRA following a resolution of the Eastern Nigerian Constituent Assembly, which gave powers to the Military Governor to take such steps as were necessary to bring the new state into being.

On June 6, 1967, Nigeria attacked Biafra after it had earlier imposed a blockade by land, air and sea.

Nearly one year and one month had passed since Biafrans have been fighting, not only for their survival as a people but also for their right to live under a regime of their own choice that can render its citizens the first and primary duty which any civilized government owes its people - protection in their persons, in their right to reside and earn a living in any part of its territory without undue discrimination.

The immediate consequence of the secession of Biafra has been a continuation of the blood-letting which precipitated it. There appears to be a grim determination by the Nigerian Junta to annihilate or enslave the Ibos and other Biafrans. This is matched by an equal determination on the part of Biafrans to live despite their far less favourable circumstances. Biafrans believe, not without justification, that the war with Nigeria is for them a war of survival. If they continue to fight in defence of their fatherland they may win the recognition of the

world as an independent sovereign State. If they capitulate they will without doubt be exterminated. For them, therefore, however ironical it may seem, what seems a fight unto death holds out a greater possibility of eventual survival than surrender. Biafra is therefore on the conscience of the world.

## U.N. WAITS

The United Nations Organisation in this Human Rights Year, has yet to get round to discussing the genocide which the Lagos Junta is promoting against Biafrans, undoubtedly, contrary to the precepts of the United Nations Conventions on Genocide to which presumably Nigeria is a signatory. Evidence of the motives of the Lagos Junta can be deduced from the ruthless and barbarous manner in which civilians - men, women, and children have been slaughtered and butchered in all the Biafran towns which have been entered by the Nigerian soldiers.

By IKENNA NWO  
Reprinted by Courtesy  
of Farrago  
(Melbourne University)

*The extent of the slaughter can be gauged from recent Press reports which say that the death toll in the war has, during its one year's duration, exceeded the death toll in three years of the Vietnam War.*

Of the more than 100,000 estimated dead in the war ¾ are said to be Biafrans, a very considerable proportion of these undoubtedly civilians. A lot of the atrocities against the civilians has been blamed on individual officers said to be disobeying orders from Lagos, or on Egyptian, British, Rhodesian and South African mercenary pilots who prefer to bomb market places, town settlements, schools, Red Cross centres, hospitals, churches and crowded streets to military targets. But the circumstances in which the Lagos Junta started the war and its failure to punish the criminals raise grave doubts as to the authenticity of the "humane" slaughter instructions allegedly issued by Lagos.

*See Article 2 of the Convention for Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. U.N. Document A/PV178 and 179 Adopted 9 December, 1948 by the U.N. General Assembly, which defines genocide as follows -*

*In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy in whole or in part a national, ethnical, racial or religious group as such:*

- (a) Killing members of the group;
- (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- (c) Deliberately inflicting on them con-

*ditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;*

- (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

*President Houphet, Boigny Ivory Coast's President on the occasion of the recognition of Biafra. Quoted by the Archbishop (Catholic) of W. Minister during a Sermon on Biafra in Westminster Abbey.*

## ENCOURAGES OTHERS

Some member States of the Organisation have taken the stand that recognition of the rights of Biafrans to refuse to live under a regime that has denied them protection in their lives and property is likely to cause the dismemberment of African countries, in that the success of Biafra might encourage other minority groups to want to secede. But apparently no thought was given to the prospect that very few of the African states would trample on the rights of their national minorities the way Nigeria has trampled on the rights of Biafrans.

Nor was any thought apparently given to the fact that Biafrans actually have no alternative. They left Nigeria to avoid extermination. To force them back into Nigeria would ensure exactly that result. For them to resist Nigeria militarily is to make the achievement of the same result somewhat more difficult for Nigerians, who seem determined to achieve it unless world opinion intervenes soon enough, since Biafran refugees cannot even escape to other places as their territory is completely surrounded and blockaded by Nigeria.

The weapons employed by the Nigerian Junta in their bid to eliminate Ibos and other Biafrans are not limited to bombs, guns and bullets. Lately they have embarked upon using the technique of mass starvation in direct contravention of the Convention Against Genocide. Biafran territory has been under Nigerian blockade by land, sea, and air for a period of one year. This has meant that for that period nothing by way of goods, other than military equipment or essential supplies connected with the war effort has been imported or exported. This has resulted in the shortage of essential food materials, especially protein, for which Biafra has depended largely on imports. The International Red Cross, the Oxfam and the World Council of Churches have supplies ready to be airlifted or shipped

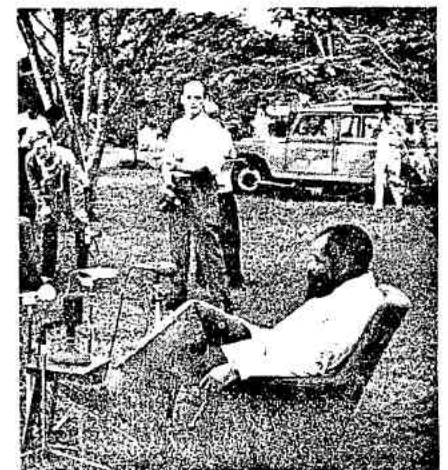


The men who seek not Nigerian unity but the destruction of the Ibo.....

into Biafra. But the Nigerian authorities have so far refused safe conduct to these humanitarian bodies to render their mercy mission unmolested to the 4½ million starving Biafran refugees, who have fled from the Biafran cities to escape the carnage of the invading Nigerians. Nigeria insists that unless the supplies pass overland through its territory it would deny access to these bodies. But so wide has Nigeria's credibility gap become to Biafrans who contend that even if the supplies are not poisoned (which they fear might well happen) the opening of their border to an overland convoy escorted by Nigerian soldiers amounts to letting in the Nigerian troops, an obviously foolish step.

## SITUATION CRITICAL

Reports are rife of children dying at the rate of 3,000 a day owing to starvation. The Director of Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, Mr. Leslie Kinkley, speaking from Muahia in Biafra on June 30, said that the situation was critical; unless massive relief supplies reached Biafra in three weeks a national tragedy would result.



Ojukwu: 'a lonely figure in his besieged land'

So extensive has been the slaughter that even the British Secretary for Commonwealth Relations who has been in Nigeria to brief the Lagos Junta on the attitude of their British partners in the war, warned the authorities in Lagos, that further unnecessary mass killings of civilians would make it difficult for the British Government to resist the pressure of public opinion in respect of its arms deliveries to Nigeria!

In a broadcast on February 15 Colonel Ojukwu has reiterated that he welcomed any peace initiative that would lead to any honourable settlement. "Before this war our people were slaughtered and driven away from other parts of what was then the Federation of Nigeria. The 14 million people of Biafra saw in the establishment of this young republic the only reliable guarantee of security both inside and outside Biafra. "Any formula for an honourable settlement for the present conflict must therefore take into account this basic need of Biafrans. References to constitutional guarantees of internal security missed this point entirely, because they failed in the past. Any peace plan which does not guarantee to Biafrans security inside and outside our borders will clearly be unacceptable to Biafrans. The challenge to those working for a peace plan is to find a formula which will enable Biafra to live peaceably not in Nigeria but with Nigeria".

(Africa Digest April; 1968).

## ORIGIN OF PROBLEM

Nigeria's problems are largely problems of plurality within the artificial state that is Nigeria. Apart from the three major linguistic groups, the Hausa, the Ibo and the Yoruba, there are about 215 other minor ones some of them larger than some of the existing world States. These have been ranged around the three major linguistic groups to form a federation in which the Moslem Hausas formed a maj-

## biafra cont.

ority in the Northern Region, the Moslem, Christian and Africanist Yourubabs in the West, and the largely Christian and Africanist Ibos in the East.

Each of the three States in land mass, population and resources could have sustained a moderate to large community by African standards. Yet, neither the British in whose economic interest it was to have an export market and source of raw materials of that size, nor Nigerian nationalists, among whom Ibos were in the forefront (Dr. Nnamdi Azikwe who was Nigeria's foremost nationalist and 1st President is an Ibo), were deterred from constituting Nigeria into a unitary federation by the fact that the period of meaningful political association and interaction between Nigerians of the various cultural groups, was so brief and its consequences, so imponderable.

(Nigeria's first national political party (National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons) founded 1944. Influence largely limited to the South. First all-Nigeria House of Representatives 1951. Regional Political Parties - North, Northern Peoples Congress founded 1950. Attempts to form regional political parties in the East failed, Easterners largely supporting the National Council. Nigerian Independence Oct. 1, 1960).

### EACH GROUP A NATION

Each of these three major language groups was a nation in every sense of the word. Each had a common language and an ancient tradition dating well into prehistory and each was proud of its tradition, though the South was more receptive of change than the North whose Moslem rulers persuaded the British Colonial Administration early in the colonial era, to keep the Christian Missions out of the Moslem areas of Northern Nigeria. These missions, indigenous and foreign, had, in co-operation with local communities in the South, been the leading light in the introduction and promotion of education. This prepared the southerners for the acquisition of modern skills.

In contrast, and as Hassan Katsina, (indigenous Military Governor of Northern Nigeria and son of the Emir of Katsina) has frankly admitted in a spate of self criticism - "We have failed to make any real effort to prepare ourselves for competition . . . In the past people of

Northern Provinces had tended to wait for everything to be done for them. This attitude of idleness and fatalism has made the people backward and weak".

Each had sufficient cohesion to organise and command the allegiance of a political party that could easily have sustained and, within the limits of a federal constitution, did sustain a classical African one party State.

The difference in political tradition, religion, languages and ways of life not unnaturally produced differences in outlook, reflected in the political orientation of the group, contrasting social systems as to social mobility and achievement motivation, as well as differing scales of identification of interests. (See Levine, *Dreams and Deeds*.)

A Nigerian thought of himself first as a Hausa, Ibo or Yoruba before he thought of himself as a Nigerian. Consequently, each of the large groups was to some extent guilty of the type of cultural nationalism that in plural societies is destructive of the evolution of an overall national consciousness.

### SAME PROBLEMS ELSEWHERE

While plurality is not a peculiarly African problem, many Western countries that were originally plural have, thanks to being spared the devastation and fragmentation of the three centuries international slave trade, and to the consolidation of their nationalities under relatively stable (though sometimes despotic) governments, overcome many of the more obvious divisive tendencies. Yet in Belgium, Canada and even Great Britain, groaning ghosts of cultural nationalisation can still be heard.

The emergence in Europe and among people of European stock of materialistic, class orientated stratification of society and political alignments on these bases has undoubtedly helped overcome some of these problems in erstwhile plural societies.

Whereas in Africa, and especially in Nigeria, neither the divisive policies of the colonial governments nor the short period during which these national groups were permitted to associate and inter-act politically have lent themselves to the promotion of national identification in the overall sense. Nor has Nigeria the human resources to run a State of that size and complexity.

Within each national group of course varying degrees of social cleavage are to be noticed. They are largely based in the more conservative areas (notably the Moslem North) on traditional socio-political institutions which are not only different from its more democratic Southern counterparts but are entirely mediaeval and feudal and therefore irrelevant when compared with modern democratic institutions of the West which Nigeria was supposed to ape.

### NORTHERN DESPOTISM

The salient factors in the problem of Nigeria's inter-group association are therefore, largely political. With the departure of the British and the handing over of power to the tailor-made majority controlled by conservative Moslems of Northern Nigeria, Southern Nigerians had hoped that Northerners who largely depended on the wealth of the South to sustain governments they controlled would try to rule graciously.

But from the word "go" the Northern Nigerian leaders who had inherited the despotic traditions built into their brand of the Moslem culture were determined to show the Kafiri (unbelievers) with whom the real power lay.

They demanded of Southerners sacrifices which they themselves were unwilling to make. While wielding political power on the basis of a one-man-one-vote numerical majority that was not backed by a corresponding economic power, they proceeded to discriminate against and ingratiate themselves at the expense of the South, which produced most of the economic wherewithal on which the federation was run. They were determined to "northernise" the public service, not only in the north but also at the centre in spite of the fact that their candidates were invariably inferior in skill compared with those of the South. The siting of Federal instrumentalities and Federal or foreign aid financed industrial projects was on a basis quite unrelated to economic factors relevant to the feasibility of the projects, it was done rather on political grounds. Such apparently apolitical exercises as a national census became very important politically because the North could not bear to lose its majority. Electioneering was prohibited or obstructed in the North for its political opponents.

Woroni, Thursday 12th. September 1968

Elections were openly and blatantly rigged since the North must maintain its "divine right" to rule.

Inefficiency and corruption were rife and the result was the overthrow, by young Nigerian Officers and men, of the civilian government which was dominated by the North and which had to hand over reins of power to the first military regime led by General Ironsi. The Northerners, it seems, could not bear to see power go out of their hands; so they contrived to overthrow the first military regime, to murder Ironsi and perpetrate the carnage against the Ibo and others that led to the secession of Biafra.

The Lagos clique has often tried to justify their barbarism against the Ibos by seeking to place on them responsibility for the attempted coup of January 1966, the failure of which brought General Ironsi to power. But as Peter Smark has shown, and as is abundantly clear from the available evidence.

### A REPROACH TO THE WORLD

"The coup was not a co-ordinated move of an Eastern Nigerian Junta. The motives involved had overtones of anti-corruption, army reform individual frustration as well as regionalism. Some of the officers involved were not from the East".

(The Australian, July 5, 1968).

The predominance of Ibos among the organisers of the attempted coup is explainable on the simple factual basis that there were more Ibos than any other group among the officers in the army.

Some African countries who have taken the trouble to analyse Biafra's stand have seen the justice of Biafra's case and have recognised its sovereignty. These have included two Commonwealth African countries, Zambia and Tanzania and two French speaking African countries Gabon and Ivory Coast. Are there no non-African countries who see the justice of Biafra's case or will might always be right? Biafra remains a sore on the conscience of the world, particularly that of the British and Russians whose vision of the right of Biafrans to life is blurred by their economic and political interests respectively. Biafra will remain such a reproach until the world persuades Britain and the Russians that the right to live is more precious than money and political power.

## CATALYST

Rome has spoken. The cause has finished. In fact, it looks as if it has just begun. Pope Paul's best selling encyclical on birth control has raised two distinct issues for Catholics, contraception and papal authority. The regulation of birth is for many a pressing personal problem. But for Catholics their attitude to this now depends on what they think about obedience to the Pope.

The encyclical makes no claims to be an infallible statement. It is basically a philosophical document giving reasons why artificial contraception is against the natural law. If Catholics are to be consistent, their first consideration must be to obey the Pope, the supreme teacher in the Church. But the document may be wrong. And many have argued that if an individual has given the document respectful and sincere consideration and still finds it unconvincing, then that individual may follow his own conscience. To a simple layman, who believes in the Church, the logic seems valid; especially as the arguments given claim to be arguments from reason and should be judged on their merits.

The Bishops of Australia disagree. Violently. For those who claimed that the obedience involved was to be considered in the same way as any other sort of obedience have suddenly found themselves in the ecclesiastical doghouse. In an article in 'the Australian' (Aug 6) Fr. Nicholas Crotty argued that "The proper stance of a free responsible human person before such doctrine cannot be one of absolute unquestioning acceptance." Fr. Crotty has taken up a new post in Tasmania.

If the English translation is any guide, the language of the document is pompous and remote. This is just another symptom of something that the whole discussion has made only too clear. The Bishops don't understand the people and don't know

what they are thinking. Archbishop Knox informed the press that Catholics would welcome the pope's statement. In a press interview held in the crypt of St Mary's Cathedral (it not only looked like a dress rehearsal for 'St Joan', it sounded like one) Bishop Muldoon clarified matters by telling his audience that the encyclical was not infallible, but one step (just the precise one) away from infallibility. The people of Adelaide were told that after all suffering was part of Christian life.



After all this the Bishops need a few good public relations officers - as well as a few good theologians. Christians have always been told that they are the Church. They have also been told (though less often) about free speech in the Church. If all this is true and the Christian Church is to survive it is about time that clergy and laity started talking. Admittedly the six priests who did speak up didn't find that freedom of speech means you can say what you believe in conscience. The Catholic press in Australia has only published material in support of the encyclical. Dissenters must go to the daily press. Discussion is made almost impossible. But there are signs of life. It is encouraging to see that in four capital cities groups of laity issued their own statements. Of

course, they are not infallible either. But surely people must speak out - to make authorities aware of what they think and to help by discussion to reach the truth. Bishops haven't, most Christians believe, a monopoly on the Holy Spirit.

'Newsweek' reports that 450 American theologians have spoken out against the encyclical. When Christianity has just about lost its intellectual respectability and relevance, Christians must make themselves heard - or face the silence of the tomb of lost causes. What Paul has done is to provide Catholics with a chance of finding their voices and a new sense of responsibility.

J.M.C.

## HANSARD DEFAULTERS

The following people have not returned money from the sale of "Hansards". If you feel there has been some mistake, please call in at the SRC office. If you know there has been no mistake, also please call in at the SRC office - this time with unsaleable "Hansards" or money.

P. BLACK	C FOGARTY	P. MAYER
Cathy BOSSER	C. FORBES	P. MACNAMARA
BUTLER (John XX111)	J. GORTER	L. NOCK
L. ANDERSON	R. HARRIS	H. SPEER
H. CROSSING	J. LOW	G. SADLER
M. CUNLIFFE	A. KIOEDEN	M. RANDALL
M. CLOWNIE	T. MAHER	L. SMITH
DAVIES (John XX111)	J. McDONALD	D. WALTERS

WORONI RORT  
CHILDERS  
Friday

\* gravity makes the world go round

## COMPETITION

They know they have no coward heart, and claim their ancient right  
When they are asked to die, to know whom and for what they fight.

They do not wish to gild the lies of mere expediency;  
Nor use a blameless land as shield, to keep their country free.

PAPERBACK TO THE VALUE OF \$2.25 FOR THE ORIGIN OF  
THE ABOVE QUOTATION.

**VERITY HEWITT** Garema Arcade - City.

PORTRAITS IN BLACK AND WHITE OR COLOUR

BY

**AMBASSADOR STUDIOS**

CAPITOL CHAMBERS, EAST ROW,  
CANBERRA CITY  
148 MONARO ST. Q'BN.

Also: WEDDINGS — PASSPORTS — SOCIAL FUNCTIONS  
A.N.U. STUDENTS SPECIAL ATTENTION  
PLEASE PHONE FOR APPOINTMENT — 4 0924



**CAFE  
THETIS  
COURT**

FOR THE EARLY BIRDS  
& THE NIGHTINGALE

With the Continental Flavour . . . . .

**MANUKA TEL: 9-1763**

## STATE PUBLIC SERVICE PROFESSIONAL TRAINEESHIPS FOR UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATES

The New South Wales Public Service offers you the chance to complete your University studies by qualifying for free full-time professional training followed by interesting and satisfying career employment.

UNIVERSITY ETC. TRAINEESHIPS AVAILABLE in 1969 in:

MEN:

Agricultural College Diploma	Civil Engineering Electrical Engineering	Mechanical Engineering Mining Engineering
Agricultural Economics	Food Technology	Rural Science
Agricultural Engineering	Forestry	Social Work
Agricultural Science	Geology	Surveying
Architecture	Geophysics	Wool and Pastoral Science
Chemistry	Librarianship	Veterinary Science
	Dentistry	Chemical Engineering
	Arts (Vocational Guidance)	Science (Maths) Science (Microbiology)

WOMEN:

Agricultural Science	Geology	Social Work
Fashion	Geophysics	Science (Maths)
Agricultural Economics	Rural Science	Science (Microbiology)

- \* Appointments are competitive and are made in order of merit.
- \* University etc. fees and incidental expense allowance are paid.
- \* Living allowance paid while attending Universities or Agricultural Colleges.
- \* Full salaries paid during University or College vacation periods while undergoing practical work.
- \* Permanent appointment on graduation with superannuation.
- \* Four weeks recreation leave annually.
- \* Excellent sick and extended leave benefits.

### HOW TO APPLY

Application forms are available from University Appointment Boards.

OR

UNDERLINE the Traineeship in the list above in which you are interested; complete the coupon below and post both to the Secretary, Public Service Board, Box 2, G.P.O., Sydney. 2001

Please send further details regarding traineeships underlined and application forms to:-

NAME .....(Block Letters)

ADDRESS .....



**THERE'S  
MORE IN  
an ANU SWEATSHIRT  
FOR THE SWITCHED-ON  
PEOPLE**

- \* new raglan sleeve
- \* new price \$6.40 all sizes

some  
get  
the  
loving  
care

**Of an anu sweatshirt  
from the union shop**

TRADE ENQUIRES  
DEAN HAMILTON DISTRIBUTORS

PO BOX  
1384  
CANBERRA

**more gear  
with the same loving care  
now in tracksuits at the  
union shop**

**garran hall sweatshirts are now grooving  
through the burton garran canteen.**

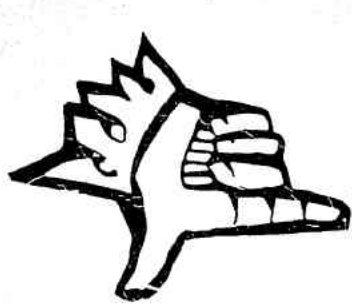
**look for bruce, burton and ursula sweatshirts  
in the third term**

**TRADE ENQUIRIES**

**DEAN HAMILTON DISTRIBUTORS CANBERRA  
CITY**

**P.O. BOX  
1384  
CANBERRA  
CITY**

\* don't count your chickens before you get a chicken counter



# THEATRE

is most  
frantically  JED



## kulture with a capital k



As a result of several meetings and conferences during the August vac. A.N.U. is to become the centre of some furious and interesting cultural activity within the next few years.

A.N.U. is to be the venue for the Drama Festival in 1969, hosted by the Theatre Group. Plans are, at present, in very preliminary stages, but it is expected that the Festival will follow similar lines to the Festival recently held at Monash Uni.

The Festival held at Monash was a constructive attempt at doing more than just getting together all drama groups from Australian unis and getting them to perform plays. It attempted to attract actors and producers of uni plays to stay for the entire festival (a feature which has been sadly lacking in past Festivals) by the running of workshops and discussion seminars on all facets of theatre entertainment.

Classes were held in dancing, movement, voice production and workshops run by people of the calibre of Jim Sharman, Michael Boddy, Margaret Barr and Margaret Lasica and gave the Festival more meaning. A person interested in drama was able to get more out of the Festival than merely seeing plays produced and performed by their colleagues in other universities.

The Drama Planning Conference which was held at A.N.U. last May decided that the Festival, as it manifested itself in the past, had attempted to do too little of too much. Participants only appeared interested in putting on their own production and then returning home. Staging of productions became a nightmare of short rehearsal in a strange theatre, piecemeal sets and props, inadequate technical rehearsals, and often poor performances resulting from near exhaustion on the part of the cast and crew. Although the Monash Festival was unable to completely eliminate the problem, it did give participants more to do than merely sit around and wait for the next play.

The Planning Conference decided to make the Drama Festival an inward looking

exercise where theatre activists came together to compare productions, discuss theatrical styles etc. and learn something about acting. Not much can be accomplished in two weeks, and even less when very few people appeared to attend all the workshops and courses in acting, movement, T.V. and films and production, but still it was a start. And it gave the Festival a little more *raison d'être* than it previously had.

Despite further discussion on what the drama festival should be, no conclusion was reached after the Monash festival, but it is hoped that a further development can be made in next year's festival, and means of doing this will be discussed at the Planning Conference here in April next year.

With Drama Festival taking this inward nature, the drama people have felt that they should use Arts Festival, a biennial event, as the showpiece of university drama. Consequently, at a maximum six plays will be presented at Arts Festival in Melbourne next year. These six (or less) will be chosen for their competency and variety as the best that university theatre groups can offer by an independent judge. This will allow each play to receive the benefit of increased publicity, crits, money and time, as they will run for a season instead of a one night stand.

The problems which arise for Theatre Group in running the Festival will be many. The trend has been in recent years for the Festival to be run jointly by two universities. Not only will the Festival in 1969 be run by only one university, but also one of the smallest. Consequently, there will be a great need for assistance not only from within the university but from without. The costs of mounting a Festival of this nature are high. It is hoped that community support will be forthcoming on this, and that money can be raised from outside sources.

Perhaps the largest difficulty will be that of facilities. The current "theatre" is Childers St. Hall, which despite its recent improvements is still not fully functional as a theatre and even less as a site for a Drama Festival. Facilities within the Hall itself will need substantial improvement

and considerable expense will be incurred in the purchase of additional equipment.

It is unfortunate that ANU remains one of the few universities in Australia without an on campus theatre. It will probably be necessary to use Childers St. Hall for rehearsals and the Playhouse of the Canberra Theatre Centre for the actual performances. Where seminars and classes are to be held as not yet been decided.

The problems are many, but it is hoped they will be overcome. Theatre Group has not been the most active group on campus this year, regrettably, but it is hoped that all persons remotely interested in theatre will rally round in organisation work, backstage crews, publicity etc. It is expected that a competition for the poster design for the Festival will be advised soon with a substantial cash prize for the winning entry. A meeting of all those interested in the Festival, in organising and other capacities will be held in the Committees Room of the Union at 7.30 on Wednesday September 18th.

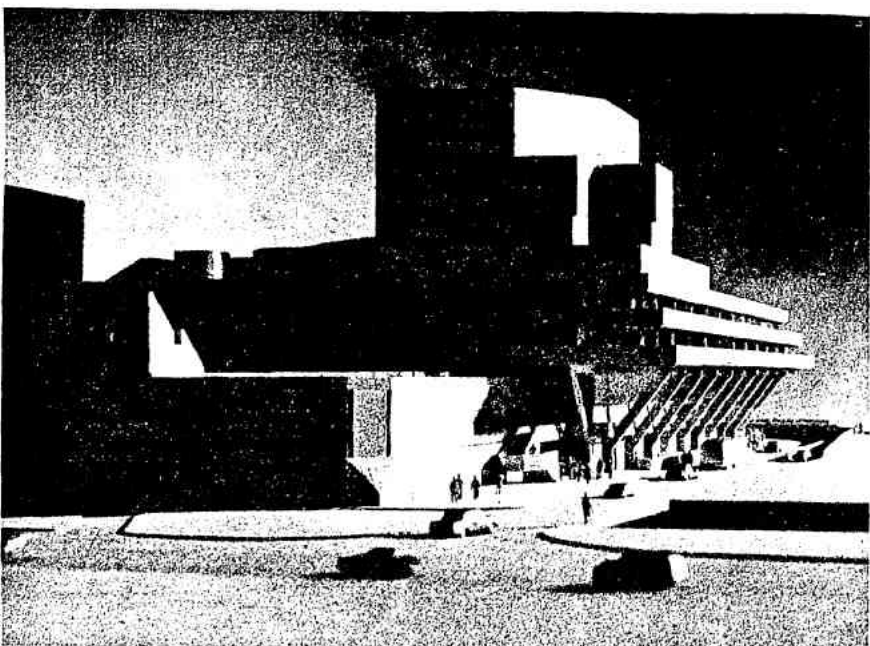
While the Drama Festival is undoubtedly the most exciting and interesting event to take place culturally on the A.N.U. Campus in years, two years later an even more overwhelming occurrence is likely to eclipse it. A.N.U. has been chosen as the site for the Third Australian Universities Arts Festival, the biennial cultural orgy organised by NUAUS.

The first Arts Festival was held in Sydney in 1967 and as the first of its kind was a great success. Already plans are well under way for the second Festival which is in Melbourne in the May vacation next year. (You'll hear a lot more of this in the next few months - local cultural

affairs officer, Malcolm Wild at Garran Hall has all the information available at the moment). The Arts Festival is the "showplace of university culture" and is the combination of all cultural intervarsities in Australia. Every cultural activity practiced at universities is represented in a ten day feast of non stop culture, from drama through choral concerts, jazz evenings, folk concerts, experimental films to chess and debating, all of which culminates in one massive Festival Ball. Guests to be invited to next year's Festival include Donovan and James Baldwin.

This then is what confronts A.N.U. in 1971. Some 4,000 students can be expected to participate and every cultural facility in Canberra will be taken up with the Festival. The main venues will be the Canberra Theatre Centre and the new University Performing Arts Centre which is expected to be completed in time for the Festival. It may appear a long way ahead, but early planning now will ensure a highly successful Festival. Those with ideas or who are interested in helping with early planning etc. are asked to contact Jon Stephens at the SRC Office.

So after what appears to be the development of Canberra as a cultural backwater, and A.N.U. which despite its solid core of cultural activities has never hit a height of cultural fury, culture descends on the campus with a vengeance.



This could be the ANU Performing Arts Centre, but it's not.



# WE ARE NOT A-MUSED

A Theatre Group is a theatre group if I may corrupt Gertrude Stein a little in the interests of poetic licence. Unfortunately, during 1968 ANU Theatre Group (or NUDS as it seems to be being known) is not a theatre group. There has been little or no theatrical activity on campus at all. This is a sad demise for a group which has built up a reputation over the last few years which, although small, has been one of the best of the university groups.

The reasons are many. A change of executive as the old guard stood down

to give way to the newcomers, the newcomers lack of knowledge, despite their every good intention and the inability, despite much interest shown in drama to attract anyone to participate in productions or even to come to auditions. The Group did not enter any production in this year's Drama Festival, because of lack of time and personnel.

If one does not count the Revue which while an enormous success, does not really count towards Theatre Group's total as it seems to be a self-perpetuating

★ cont'd on page 13

\* what light in yonder window shines - infra red boobs



# WE ARE NOT A-MUSED contd

event, the Group has attempted a production of Beckett's play which fell through through lack of continued support, and is currently co-operating in a joint production with Theatre Players in Albert Arlen's and Lloyd Thompson's (The Sentimental Bloke) latest work, Marriages are Made in Heaven, a Victorian musical. This will probably be followed by the usual end of year musical presentation for the kiddies and the money. But apart from this nothing has occurred. Hardly the most impressive year for a group which intends to host the Drama Festival next year.



But the Group is willing to put this drought year down to experience and plans are under way for furious activity next year. Working on the principle that you learn a lot from experience and the more plays you do the more you can learn, there is a rather ambitious plan currently being aired for the production of one play a month next year, as well as the revue. It is hoped also to hold a series of workshops on all facets of theatre production, possibly over a weekend, but preferably conducted over the year. This, of course, will be supplemented by the workshops etc. run during the Drama Festival. As with the drama festival, knowledge of theatre can only be forthcoming from the workshops if there is a constant attendance.

Under this ambitious scheme, it is not necessarily intended to mount full scale productions every month, though if this is possible it will not be stopped. The intention is more for one or two full productions a term, and the others advanced stage play readings and lesser productions of one act plays etc. It is hoped to stage as wide a variety of plays as possible with plays from the arts faculty reading lists, school syllabuses, classics

(modern, medieval and ancient), and also new plays not yet performed in Canberra of the ilk of America Hurrah, Hadrian VII, Saved, Belchers Luck and modern American, British and continental plays like Entertaining Mr. Sloane et al.

Production of plays by faculty groups and Theatre Group itself has shown that there is considerable talent available at the A.N.U. in drama, but it has always been a case of driving it out of the woodwork. No-one ever seems to come to audition for a play, or help backstage unless they know someone in the cast or are personally asked and browbeaten by a producer, when one is available, to take part in a play. Some particularly good displays of acting and technical skill have appeared in smaller productions by faculty groups or halls of residence, which have been lost to Theatre Group because the participants have disappeared into the woodwork, never to re-emerge.

To make the plan for next year work, actors, lights men, stage managers, wardrobe mistresses etc. will have to be found, or rather, will have to come forward. Not only will this scheme be a shot in the arm to the Group but it will also provide a pool of people to assist in the Drama Festival, and, it is hoped, they will learn much from their experience. Planning to achieve this goal is underway now, and because it is expected that the first of these will take place during the long vac for those who reside in Canberra, expression of interest is required now. A meeting of those interested will be held shortly to determine the feasibility of the scheme, so watch Woroni and the Notice Boards.



# THEATRE GROUP PROUDLY PRESENTS AUDF

AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITIES DRAMA FESTIVAL

during the period of time which is known as August Vacation 1969

The Management is beginning to make plans for this great event right NOW

( see details in story page 12, this issue)

In order to make the FESTIVAL the best ever held

THEATRE GROUP wants to hear from any person interested in the theatre who will be able and willing to assist with organising the festival in things like:

- ACCOMMODATION PUBLICITY STAGE MANAGEMENT
- LIGHTS MEN TECHNICIANS SECRETARY BUSINESS
- MANAGER GENERAL HELPERS BACKSTAGE CREW
- PROPERTIES OFFICER TICKET SELLERS DESIGNERS
- FOR PROGRAMMES POSTERS SEMINAR ORGANISERS
- WORKSHOP ORGANISERS MONEY RAISERS ETC
- ETC ETC ETC ETC ETC ETC ETC

## SPECIAL MEETING

OF ALL INTERESTED IN ASSISTING WILL be held on Wednesday September

# 18TH

committees room union 7.30 p.m.



# otisredding

\* don't cry over spilt pills

Otis Redding, 'Dictionary of Soul'.

Atlantic Stereo SAL - 932,873

- Side 1:
- a) Fa-Fa-Fa-Fa (Sad Song)
  - b) I'm Sick Y'all
  - c) Tennessee Waltz
  - d) Sweet Lorene
  - e) Try a Little Tenderness
  - f) Day Tripper

- Side 2:
- a) My Lover's Prayer
  - b) She Put the Hurt on Me
  - c) Ton of Joy
  - d) You're Still my Baby
  - e) Hawg For You
  - f) Love have Mercy.

selection of tracks adequately covering Redding's tremendous talent as vocalist and supreme showman of the 'Soul' business.

The Markees provide a predictably competent and highly professional backing, though the brass is a little off key at times. At any rate, it is Redding who drives the band and not vice-versa. The extraordinary magnetism of his rasping and powerful voice holds the listener's attention at all times. 'Day Tripper' and 'Hawg For You' suffice as examples of Redding's hard-driving 'Soul sound'. On the other hand 'Tenderness' (perhaps one of his best known ballads) illustrates the sensitivity with which he treats ballads.

At the time of Otis Redding's fatal air-crash, Atlantic records held some forty unreleased Redding numbers, most of which will be or have been released LPs. 'History of Otis Redding' was the first to be released in Australia prior to his death, followed by 'Dock of the Bay' and now 'Dictionary of Soul'.

Though the music is of relatively high standard, the recording and stereo quality are not. The sleeve design is unspeakably bad, certainly not a good advertisement for Atlantic on both counts.

In all, this is a good Redding record - especially if you don't have the tunes on previous albums.

M.D. Shanahan

'Dictionary of Soul' is a hotch-potch of Redding standards - 'Sad Song', 'Day Tripper', 'Tenderness', along with some original numbers, such as 'I'm Sick Y'all', 'Hurt on Me' and others, an interesting

Courtesy of and available from Music Lover's Record Shop, Monaro Mall.

## center cinema

Forthcoming attractions

From the Thomas Hardy novel  
**FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD**

(Commencing September 12th for  
an extended season)

SUNDAY CLASSIC (Presenting some  
film successes from recent Sydney  
Film Festivals):

Sept. 15 Satyajit Ray's CHARULATA  
Sept. 22 Rene Allio's THE UNDIGNIFIED  
OLD LADY

Student concessions apply from Tues-  
day to Friday matinees and Monday to  
Thursday evening performances.

## Cheshires Bookshop

GAREMA PLACE CANBERRA CITY

Students are prized customers at

**CHESHIRE'S BOOKSHOP**

We take pleasure in serving  
text and reference books on  
all A.N.U. Subjects.

If we do not have the book in stock  
then let us order it for you

**CHESHIRE'S BOOKSHOP**

GAREMA PLACE CANBERRA CITY  
49 1501, 42 502.

### THE UNION SHOP ON THE LOWER GROUND FLOOR

gives special prices for members on most  
items for sale.

Biology Sets  
Gowns for hire  
Stationery  
Sporting equipment  
Stamps  
Cigarettes and tobacco  
Dissecting sets  
Drawing sets  
Geological hammers  
Greeting cards  
Books  
Writing materials  
Slide rules  
Canteen ware  
Dry cleaning  
Shoe repair

Second hand books bought and sold

### STUDENTENKLUB Annual Dinner

CANBERRA YACHT CLUB

12th September 1968

8 p.m.

Please pay \$2.25 to the Secretary, German  
Dept;

### P. & I. TYPING SERVICE

Produced on IBM electric machine with  
carbon ribbon. We pick up and deliver if  
required, at no extra charge.

. Foolscap page, double space .. 35c  
. Foolscap page, single space .. 60c

\*Phone 7 days or nights a week .. 498085

### NUAUS LITERARY AND ARTS COMPETITION

#### ORGANISER 1969

Applications are called for the above  
position to organise and co-ordinate the  
1969 Literary competition.

DUTIES: Investigate the availability  
of finance for prize money  
Draw up, in co-operation with the  
Cultural Affairs Officer, the rules  
governing the 1969 Competition  
Organise the 1969 Competition

Applications close with the Cultural Affairs  
Officer: 41 MacLaurin Crescent, Chifley, A.C.T.  
2606 on October 26th 1968



AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

### ANNOUNCING A NEW SERIES

Canberra-Papers on Strategy and Defence are  
original and important contributions to the  
continuing debate on Australia's defence. Each is  
a concise monograph, set letterpress in convenient  
A5 format. Available 27th September.

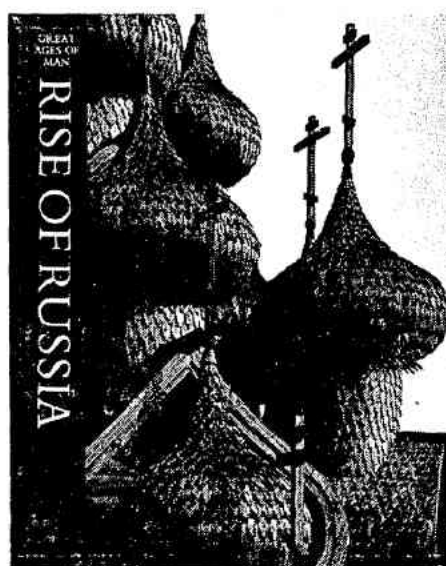
1. **Oil Supply in Australia's Defence Strategy**  
*Alex Hunter* 56 p. \$1.50
2. **The Strategic Situation in the 1980's**  
*G. Jukes* 24 p. 90c.
3. **Australia and the Non-Proliferation Treaty**  
*J.C. Richardson* 28 p. 90c

TIME  
LIFE  
BOOKS

GREAT AGES  
OF MAN SERIES

## RISE OF RUSSIA

The author traces the long history of Russia to  
weave a vividly detailed pattern of people and  
events. Central to the story: Peter the Great and  
Ivan the Terrible, as different in attitude as Tsar  
and serf. Contains 183 pages, with 100 pages of  
photographs and illustrations, 70 in full colour.  
\$4.60.



Forthcoming Titles:

AGE OF KINGS

September

EARLY ISLAM

November

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

Applications are called for the position of:

#### EDITOR OF ORIENTATION WEEK HAND- BOOK 1969

APPLICATIONS CLOSE 20 SEPT.

Applications must be accompanied by a  
statement of editorial policy and previous  
editorial experience (if any).

Applications may be handed in to the  
DSP at the SRC Office, Union as soon as  
possible, as it is hoped to publish the  
handbook by January, 20th 1969.

Applications are called for the fulltime position of  
**NATIONAL ABSCHOL DIRECTOR 1969**

The position carries a salary of \$2500 plus a travel allowance. The successful  
applicant would be required to reside in Melbourne, the appointment to commence  
from February 1969, terminating the following February 1970. Applicants should be  
student members of NUAUS.

DUTIES:

The Abschol Director would inter alia be required to run the day to day administration  
of Abschol, to organize fund raising projects, Aboriginal Rights campaigns, to initiate  
and supervise research activities, to write articles and address meetings on Aboriginal  
Affairs

Further details on application to the President, NUAUS, 52 Story Street,  
Parkville, Vic. 3052.

APPLICATIONS CLOSE ON OCTOBER 15 TH 1968

\* love makes the world go up

# T PAGE

**EVERYONE WHO'S ANYONE...**



**WILL BE AT THE WORONI RORT**

*Childers - Friday*



**For soul sound music**



**THE FIRING SQUAD**

*Interested? Ring Jim Colter at the R.A.A.F. Base.*



## STUDENT DISCOUNTS

The SRC Welfare Committee wishes to advise students that the following discounts are available:

### THEATRE CONCESSIONS

#### 1) Civic Theatre:

Following concessions offered on Monday to Thursday screenings:

Mezzanine: Normal \$1.00 Student 80c.  
Stalls: Normal 75c. Student 50c.

At showings with increased prices:  
Mezzanine: Normal \$1.25 Student \$1.00  
Stalls: Normal \$1.00 Student 80c.

Student cards MUST be produced when purchasing tickets.

#### 2) Centre Cinema:

a. Evenings Monday to Thursday:

Normal \$1.20 Student 90c.

b. Matinees Monday to Friday:

Normal \$1.00 Student 75c.

Student cards MUST be produced. No concession for part-timers.

#### 3) Capital Theatre:

Depending upon the film, some concession will be offered for Monday to Thursday screenings.

### HAIRDRESSING

Vienna Hairdressing Salon:

Northbourne Ave, Civic, ph 41021

10% concession on all cutting, perming setting, etc...

### FOOTWEAR

Civic Footwear Centre:  
East Row, Civic.

10% on all new shoes.

### SHOE REPAIRS:

Star Shoe Repair Service:  
Monaro Mall, Bailey Arcade.

10% on all repairs, also on shoes sold.

### AUTO ACCESSORIES:

Canberra Auto Electrics:  
Lonsdale St, Braddon.

10% on all purchases over \$4.

### GENERAL

1) Capital Stores  
Lonsdale st, Braddon

Varying discounts on:  
Electrical appliances, furniture, clothing, manchester, toys, photographic requirements, sporting goods, jewellery etc...

2) Sears Morton:  
Bunda St Civic

Varying discounts on:

Electrical appliances, furniture, toys, lawn mowers etc...

### STATIONERY:

Capital Business Supplies:  
Northbourne Ave Civic

10% on all stationery, office furniture, typewriters, etc...

### MENSWEAR

1) R.T. Whytes:

Monaro Mall & Kingston

10% on all menswear

2) Josephs:

Bunda St Civic

10% on all menswear

3) Modern Man

Centre Cinema

10% on all menswear

4) Sam Catanzariti

Monaro Mall

10% on all ready-made stock

5) Ken Cook:

Bailey Arcade, Civic

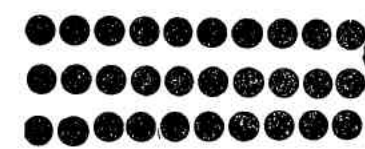
10% on all sales over \$10

5) Capital Stores:

Lonsdale St. Braddon

Varying discounts on all purchases.

Student cards must be shown at all times when applying for a discount.



“today’s democracy is the best form of government, that free enterprise is the best of all economic systems, and that Australia is indeed a lucky country”

... at Bruce Hall  
**Friday, September 20,**  
8.00 p.m. sharp  
for the ABC-TV series

# UNDER ATTACK

**Liberal M.H.R.  
Edward St John Q.C.  
faces a panel of  
students in ...**



Introducing Pam and Sculpture.

ELLIS D. FOGG'S Lightshows, stroboscopes U.V., Fogg and smoke guns, follow spots, automatic projectors, underground movies, colour organs and the widest range of theatrical effects available for balls, dances and other entertainments form Ellis D. Fogg, Box 8, Kings Cross 2011. Phone 771 3333. Special rates for interstate functions. Send for a friendly quote. (We lit all the big turns at Sydney Uni., N.S.W., in Canberra, Pace-setter Parkroyal and the Dept. of Air Winter Ball.

\* he who hesitates is Ron Colman

# SPORT



## N. G. TRIP

During the break eighteen of the Rugby Club made the first intervarsity visit (by any group in any uni) to the University of Papua and New Guinea in Port Moresby. It was a bottler. It went for five, full, non-stop, twenty-four hour, modern-executive-pace days.

"... You Bloody Beauty ..." Both were clean, hard played, enjoyable matches.

Technically the main event was the match A.N.U. v U.P.N.G. for the Territories Trophy. This was a Big Thing - the Speaker of the House of Assembly kicked off, a pukka band gave a marching display at half time, and it played the anthems before the match in real international style. In the game, size and experience lined up against speed, determination, and the heat. U.P.N.G. led 8-0 at half-time, but A.N.U. levelled to 8-8 in the second half, and as well managed to bomb a try and miss a couple of kicks. Then right on full time the U.P.N.G.'s full back landed a pearler of a kick between the posts, and the local side had won 11-8.

Scores: U.P.G.N. : 11 (E. Age, L. Bera, tries; R. Kekedo, goal, penalty.)  
d. A.N.U. : 8 (R. Collits, try; S. Martin, goal; T. Walker, penalty.)

We played one other match, two days before the above match. This was against a Police-Army combination, and was fought in bright sunshine (87) with humidity to match. The A.N.U. team played with much guts against the conditions, and, though wilting badly towards full-time, won 11-6.

Socially, we couldn't have done better. The mob up there is extremely amiable, and laid almost everything on. Most spectators, sheilas included, barked loud and often for A.N.U. during the football, and this reflected the sort of welcome we got. Turns, including a great dance and an outdoor feast cooked on hot stones, were laid on on four nights out of the five - the off night was before the big game - and they were terrific. We were shown local dances, including a spectacular knife dance, and taught local songs, and we in turn passed on a few ditties in the finest Rugby I.V. traditions.

When none of all this was going on we were kept pretty busy. A bus tour of Moresby was considerably enlivened by the driver, whose little trick was to let the bus roll back to the edge of every precipice he approached before engaging gear and moving on. Except for a couple of shrewd blokes, most of the team started along the Kokoda Trail on another day. It pulled them up after about 1/4 mile, and they decided to have a swim instead. On the way home later, all were interested to note our truck filling with about 3" of

water during a half hour downpour, which drenched us all quite thoroughly. Another day was spent visiting a village up the coast - coconuts, paddling canoes, the whole South Sea caboodle. Terrific.

So it was very enjoyable, and a lot of the team hope to go back. But it was more than that. We learnt a lot. We saw and hear things that shattered the image of the egalitarian Australian - some both inside and outside the Territory Administration are clearly racists who would be better absent from the Territory. We learnt something about a country and people not many of us had thought much about before - and it is a very interesting place. We were sure that visits like ours should be repeated, but clearly the initiative for this, for financial reasons, would have to come from Australian universities. And we met a lot of good blokes: we'd like to meet and play them again at I.V. next year.

Their football is good enough for them to compete and they'd add much to I.V., if what we saw was any criterion. But the U.P.N.G. students get next to no money. They couldn't pay for trips to Australia, and we hope that the Australian unis. will help them to come here - for Rugby Union or for any other reason.

## I.V. LAUF

Intervarsity was held this year at Mt Buller in Victoria in appalling weather conditions. For six days of the week a blizzard blew, keeping many of the less stalwart types in the bars or in bed. Despite these shocking difficulties the ANU team managed to put up an extremely creditable performance.

The team came third overall (for the Ampol Trophy) behind Monash and Melbourne, the men's team coming 2nd (only 80 FIS points behind Monash and winning three of the five events) the women's team coming 4th. Michael Nekvapil was unquestionably and in manifold ways, the star of the ANU team, for his incredible performances both on and off the snow. By superb skiing and by maintaining control in all situations, he won the Slalom and the Giant Slalom, and was probably the best male skier at I.V. apart from Roger Evans. In the jump his years of experience at leaping in and out of bed stood him in good stead and he came an excellent third. Mark Dudzinski, who was asked to come forward with the winner of the Bed Warmers Prize at the Presentation, also performed creditably being placed 4th in the Slalom, the Giant Slalom and the Downhill. He was also active in after hours sabotage work, concentrating most of his activities on a young lass skiing for Melbourne, but vainly. Charles Alexander, fortunately, was a little more restrained than last year off the snow, or at least was a little more discreet. His skiing and captaincy were at all times invaluable, and the team as well as the new skiers gained much from his experience. Brendon Moore may be singled out for his vital and stirring run in the Downhill, after which many hard, seasoned racers at the finish broke down and wept. The run in atrocious weather was felt by many to be one of the high water marks of I.V. and will long be

recounted when racers meet. Indoors his performances were not up to the high standards of earlier years, but some of the younger members of the team nonetheless learnt much. Little was seen of Steve Wawn and Edie Young. The latter had the ill fortune to be confined to bed during much of I.V. partly because of an injury. Our langlaufs laufed lang and hard and again covered themselves in glory, amongst other things. Knox Knight showed great courage, skill and tenacity, and was placed 6th.

For the women's team Helen Hodgkinson was a champion in some respects handling everybody and everything with consummate skill and grace at all times, gaining second place in the langlauf and ninth in the slalom. Linda Parris was also occasionally seen and raced into second place in the Downhill. At all times a great help she personally looked after one of the younger more nervous men competitors.

Ampol again did a sterling effort in sponsoring the contest and many thanks must go to them.

Intervarsity may possibly have been the most successful yet, and high hopes are held for next year's competition at Thredbo. With some luck we could expect to do quite well in the skiing, and without doubt we will again be the social leaders at I.V. This year, as usual, the team was far above the mass social level and showed most of the other teams the way. The team anxiously awaits next year.

## I.V. SINGLETS

In the third week of the August vac, A.N.U. was invaded by some fifty of the fittest men in Australian universities. They came looking for the fastest women (whom they failed to find) and to compete in the intervarsity cross-country championships.

The 10,000 m cross-country was held on 21st August in the pine forest near the Scrivener dam in what the locals thought were good running conditions, but the visitors (especially from Queensland) thought it was freezing cold. This caused them to run faster, in order to maintain circulation, and the A.N.U. found themselves outclassed. In spite of the worst efforts of John Gilbert and Tony Weir, who laid out the course, no-one got lost and the firm track made for a very fast race, won by Brendon Layh of Melbourne in 32m 41s, followed by Ian Murray and Moresby Smith of Queensland. John Stanley (4th) led home the strong Monash contingent, who beat Melbourne to take out the teams race.

The only A.N.U. runner not completely outclassed was the Captain, Peter Busby, who came 11th in 34m 55s. Other N.S.W. universities were also outclassed, and with 119 points, A.N.U. beat New England, and nearly beat Sydney (113 pts) and N.S.W. (108 pts).

The 4 x 5000 m. relay was held two days later on a course around the outside of the University, and was therefore watched by a few spectators. The first three runners of the cross-country had gone home by this stage, and John Stanley ran the fastest time of 14m 47s to again lead Monash to victory. In the absence of the big timers, A.N.U. moved up to 5th place, just behind Melbourne and

ahead of Queensland and U.N.E. Peter Busby and Peter Scott both ran very well for the home-side.

Most of the visitors stayed in Garran Hall, which they found most comfortable. A superb intervarsity dinner was arranged there by Club President, Dr. P. McCullagh, and lobster salad is a high standard for future organisers to follow. Other social turns included a film night, including a classic shot of Hitler just after the German "womens" team had dropped the baton in the relay of the 1936 Olympics, and a barbecue on Black Mountain, marred by the absence of women.

Unfortunately, this all overstrained the Athletics club finances, and we are raffling some of the left-over beer to pay for it. Make your contribution to athletics this week!

## I.V. SHORTS

The Women's I.R. Basketball Team went to Sydney University for this year's I.V. competition. The trip was most successful except for the chronic shortage of males at all the social functions, but for the first time in the club history we defeated other university teams. The first game was against Queensland, who had come 1st, together with Sydney and Monash in 1967, and much to everyone's surprise we won 41-29.

However, our good start was not to continue, and we were beaten by Melbourne, Monash, New England, Sydney and Adelaide. We redeemed ourselves on the last day by defeating the Newcastle side 43-3. We were consoled by the fact that 3 was the lowest score of the competition, but it didn't make up for having the highest score notched

up against us by Sydney, 71-29, a game better forgotten!

Besides winning two basketball matches as the team achieved proficiency at another pastime. Our coach, Vern Harvey, taught us all how to drink Red Ned out of a wineskin which aroused

the envy of the other girls when they saw our fitness at the art!

We all thought Vern's gesture, giving each of us a carnation after our two victorious games was very touching and encouraging, and once again aroused the jealousy of many members of the other teams (didn't it, Vern? !)

We would like to thank him for the interest and enthusiasm he has shown throughout the year which encouraged us greatly at I.V.



Hamish Mackay, a typically well dressed skier.

ANU SPORTS UNION  
GENERAL MEETING

There will be a general meeting of the ANU Sports Union at 7.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 1st October, 1968 in the Upstairs Lounge of the University Union.

### AGENDA

To approve a constitutional amendment to increase fees \$2.00 annually for purposes of capital development.

Mervyn J. Aston  
HON. SECRETARY

# HOMERATS

the finest selection in canberra  
RECORDS \* HI-FI EQUIPMENT \* T.V. RENTALS  
\* TAPE RECORDERS \* PRE RECORDED TAPES \*  
PLAYERS \* ALL THE LATEST RELEASES \*  
RECORD AND HI-FI CENTRE  
PETRIE ST. CITY PH. 43624

\* a stitch in time saves Biafra